

(1)

Min  $\rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$  ادا را می گذرد  
 الف)  $y = 3x^2 - 2x$

$$\rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-4}{4 \cdot 3} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$\Delta = 4 - 0 = 4$

از نامه سوم نمی گذرد

ابع 3

Max  $\rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$  می گذرد  
 ب)  $y = -x^2 + 2x$

$$\rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-4}{4 \cdot (-1)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Delta = 4 - 0 = 4$

از نامه اول و دوم نمی گذرد

ابع 2

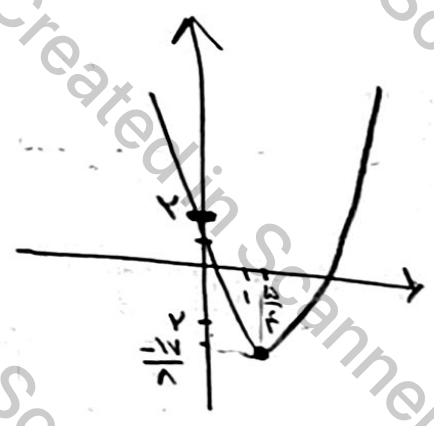
Min  $\rightarrow a > 0 \rightarrow$  ادا را می گذرد  
 الف)  $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$

$$\rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-5)}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-1}{4 \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$\Delta = 25 - 4 = 21$

از نامه سوم نمی گذرد

ابع 1 و 2



(2)

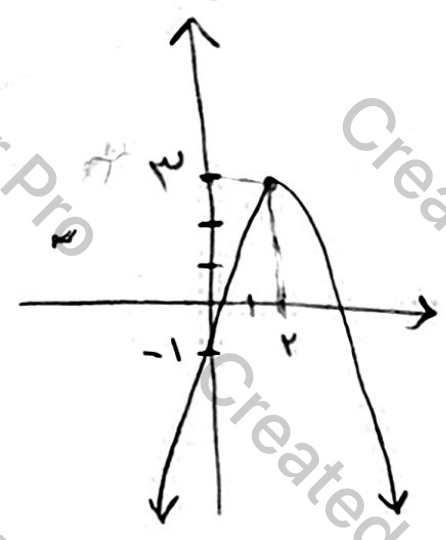
Max  $\rightarrow a < 0 \rightarrow$  می گذرد  
 ب)  $y = -x^2 + 2x - 1$

$$\rightarrow ext \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2 \cdot (-1)} = 1 \\ \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-4}{4 \cdot (-1)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Delta = 4 - 4 = 0$

از نامه اول و دوم نمی گذرد

ابع 1 و 2 و 3



$$x^2 - x - 13 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=A} A^2 - A - 13 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=B} B^2 - B - 13 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 52 = 53$$

b^2 - fac

$$1 - \frac{f(-) \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{53}}{2}$$

$$S = +1$$

$$P = -13$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{53}}{1} = \sqrt{53}$$

الف)  $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{S}{\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{53}} \times \frac{\sqrt{53}}{1} = 1$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 2P = 1 + 26 = 27$$

ج)  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = S^3 - 3SP = 1 - 3(1)(-13) = 40$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}\right)^3 + 3P\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}\right)$$

$$(\sqrt{53})^3 + 3(-13)(\sqrt{53})$$

$$13\sqrt{53} - 39\sqrt{53} = -26\sqrt{53}$$

ریشه طاقف 2  
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow K(x-1)^2 \rightarrow K(x^2 + f - \epsilon x) \rightarrow Kx^2 - \epsilon Kx + f$

$$y = (x-1)(x^2 - ax + a)$$

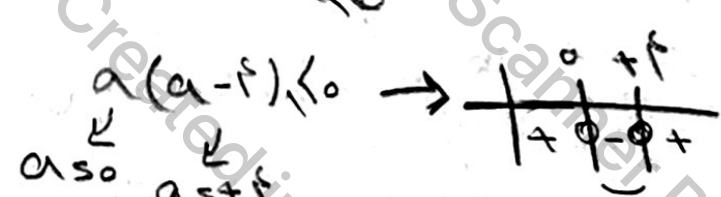
نقطه این بار درسته  
 راسته با سطر

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 1 = K \\ a = fK \\ a = f \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon x + f$$

$$\Delta = 14 - 14 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow a^2 - 4af$$



$$(0, f)$$

$$x^2 - 12x - a = 0 \xrightarrow{x=A} A^2 - 12A - a = 0 \rightarrow 3A^2 - 12A = a$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=B} B^2 - 12B - a = 0$$

$$3\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2 - 12\alpha = a$$

$$S = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

$$P = \frac{-a}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 12\alpha - a = 0$$

$$S^2 - 2P = 16 + 6 = 22$$

$$3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

$$a + b + c = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - 9 + 12 + \frac{9}{3} = 0$$

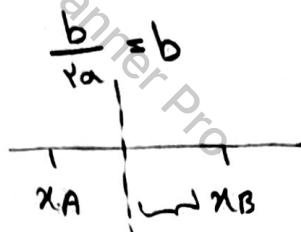
$$-9 \div 3 = -3$$

$$3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha - 11 + 12 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow 3\alpha^2 - 12\alpha + 4 = 0 \rightarrow 3a + 12 = 0 \rightarrow a = -4$$

$$A(x_1 + r, a - r)$$

$$B(x_2 - r, a - r)$$

$$S(b, b - r)$$



$$y_S = r \quad x_1 - r > 0$$

$$x_1 + r > 0 \rightarrow r < a < x_1 + r$$

$$a - r > 0 \quad a = r$$

$$(q, 1), (1, 1)$$

$$y - r = a(x - w)^2 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{a}, y = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$ax^2 - ax - b = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x = \alpha \\ x = \beta \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a\alpha^2 - a\alpha - b = 0 \\ a\beta^2 - a\beta - b = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \frac{a}{a} = 1 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$P = \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \beta = 1V$$

$$r \cdot \beta^2 + r \cdot \alpha^2 + r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \beta = 1V$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha$$

$$r \cdot (1 - \alpha)^2 + r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot (1 - \alpha) = 1V$$

$$r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \alpha + r = 0 \rightarrow r \cdot \alpha^2 - r \cdot \alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{-1a} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{r} = 0.1 \sqrt{a}$$

$$x_S = \frac{1 - \omega}{r} = -r$$

$$f(x) = a(x + r)^2 - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(1) = \beta \rightarrow \beta = r$$

$$x^2 + 4x + a = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\alpha} \alpha^2 + 4\alpha + a = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\beta} \beta^2 + 4\beta + a = 0$$

$$S = -4$$

$$P = a \quad f(0) = a > 0$$

$\alpha$	$\beta$
$+ \phi$	$- \phi$

$$9 = 4a + 4\sqrt{9-a} \quad (1)$$

$$= 12\sqrt{9-a} + 4a$$

$$a \leq 1$$

$$-2 - \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$-2 + \sqrt{9-a}$$

$$w\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{9-a} + 4a$$

$$\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 - fa = 12\sqrt{9-a} + 4a$$

$$\rightarrow -4\alpha - a - fa = 12\sqrt{9-a} + 12$$

$$\alpha^2 + r\alpha^2 + r\beta^2 = 12\sqrt{9-a} + 4a$$

$$r \left( \frac{S^2 - P}{4a - fa} \right)$$

$$x = (8-a) + 9\sqrt{9-a} + r(4a - fa)$$

FROM :

FAX NO.:

5 Apr, 2010 5:11AM P1

1.

$$x^2 - (m+1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{x=A}{x=B} \rightarrow \frac{A}{B} - (m+1)\frac{A}{B} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{x=A}{x=B} \rightarrow \frac{A}{B} - (m+1)\frac{A}{B} + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B}} = \omega$$

$$\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{AB}} = \omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{AB}} \times \frac{\sqrt{AB}}{\sqrt{AB}} = \frac{\sqrt{AB}}{AB}$$

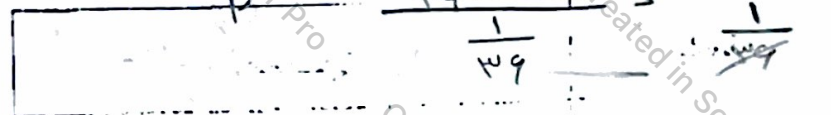
$$S = \frac{m+1}{A}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$+2x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow P = -1$$

$$\frac{A+B + \sqrt{AB}}{AB} = \frac{S + \sqrt{P}}{P} = \frac{m+1 + \frac{1}{A}}{\frac{1}{A}} = \frac{m+1 + 1}{\frac{1}{A}} = m+2 = \omega$$

$\frac{A}{B}$



$$m = -1$$